

J. M. Morehead Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse.
The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

BY BURTON CRAIGE.]

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SENATE OF THE U. S.

SPEECH OF MR. BROWN, OF

NORTH CAROLINA.

On the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

[CONCLUDED.]

One of the reasons which had mainly induced him to rise, was, to show that every peaceful remedy should be resorted to. The Constitution was framed in a spirit of deference. It was ratified in that same spirit of deference; and so it ought to be administered. The whole history of our country conforms to that principle; a mutual deference to all great principles of the country. The practice of the Government has been invariably marked with the spirit of conciliation.

The State of Kentucky, in 1794, was dissatisfied with the Government of the U. States, because the free navigation of the Mississippi had not been secured. The Legislature of that State made a strong remonstrance on the subject to the General Government, claiming that free navigation as their right. They asserted that God and Nature had given them the right; and they menaced a withdrawal from the Union if it was not obtained for them. What was the course of Washington? What was the course of the American Congress on this occasion? They did not assume the ground that they would not legitimate while this menace was held over them. Yet no one could doubt the courage of Washington. No one could doubt but that he was prepared for every emergency. He said that the Government had been established in a spirit of compromise, and he recommended that a respectful reply be given to the State. He laid before the legislature the facts in the case, and the free navigation of the Mississippi was obtained.

There was also another case, which was the assumption of the State debts. At the close of the war of the revolution, besides the national debt, each State had contracted its debt, and it was demanded by the Eastern States that the General Government should assume the payment of these debts of the States. Such was the dissatisfaction which resulted from Congress delaying the payment of these debts for five years, that a dismemberment of the Union was expected. In making this reference he had no intention to cast an imputation on the States, but merely to state the facts.

The General Government ultimately assumed these debts. Suppose that instead of taking this course, the General Government had acted upon the idea thrown out by the gentleman from N. Jersey, that the pride of the State Sovereignties ought to be checked, we should not, said Mr. B., have been at this moment engaging in this discussion, and enjoying the privileges to which this floor entitles us.

The next instance was the repeal of the embargo law in 1807. This was a measure of Mr. Jefferson; and one to which he was greatly attached. But when he saw that, by the continuance of this embargo, the Union was likely to be dismembered—did he say that the law must be enforced at all hazards? No such thing. Acting on the conviction that this is a Government of compromise, he repealed the embargo. In his works, published since his death, it is made apparent that this was a very favorite measure with him. Yet, on the approach of so dangerous a crisis, he hesitated not to abandon and repeat it.

This is another instance of concession on the part of the General Government to States which resisted the exercise of doubtful powers.

As he had stated his objections to the course which the honorable Judiciary Committee had advised or recommended, it was proper that he should state what he thought would best meet the present crisis. He considered the true remedy a peaceful remedy—that of conciliation—according alike with the genius of the Constitution and the practice of the Government. The revenue should be reduced to the wants of the Government; and the oppression which the Southern people labored under in con-

sequence of the tariff system, ought to be removed. If gentlemen wished to preserve the Union, the country should be appeased. This appeared to him to be an infallible remedy. The one, however, which the Committee had prescribed, might be fraught with some danger. He was aware that there was a set of politicians, who thought this the favorable moment to try the strength of the Union, & that the Government ought not to concede one particle of the protective system. Can it be possible, at this day, (said Mr. B.) that any individual would wish to jeopardize the peace and harmony of twelve or thirteen millions of people—not only the peace of a whole people, but to retard the progress of free governments throughout the world by an experiment of that kind? To try the strength of the Union, and whether it can survive the use of the military power? He hoped not. He trusted that our Republic would be hazarded by no such speculative experiment.

It is argued, continued Mr. B., that the State of South Carolina having placed herself in this attitude of defense, Congress ought not to legislate on the subject, as had been said in some of the newspapers, while the sword is brandishing over our heads. This is not meeting the question, it is a question of a very different character. Are the people of South Carolina alone concerned in this matter? Is not a vast portion of the American people concerned in it? Are not the whole of the southern States interested in this subject? It is not only the southern States, but the State of New Hampshire, the State of Maine, and a portion of the people of New York; but a large and respectable number of the States in the south west, which consider the tariff system unjust and repugnant to the principles of the Constitution, and that we have no right to keep it up.—It is argued that justice should not be done to South Carolina, because she has assumed a menacing attitude. This is not a proper view; it is not just to the other States.—Is it, any reason, because South Carolina has acted imprudently, that she should not receive justice? If she has forfeited any claim to the consideration of the General Government, ought the other States to incur the forfeiture? Nothing can be more erroneous—nothing more absurd—nothing I will say, more tyrannical than to oppress all the southern States, because South Carolina has acted rashly. I do not, said Mr. B., argue this question as a southern question.

"That manufactures, adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption, would in the abstract, be beneficial to our country, there is no reason to doubt; and, to effect their establishment, there is perhaps no American citizen who would not for a while be willing to pay a higher price for them. But, for this purpose, it is presumed that a Tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen. The most they have anticipated is a temporary and generally incidental protection, which they maintain has the effect to reduce the price of domestic competition below that of the foreign article. Experience, however, our best guide on this as on other subjects, makes doubtful whether the advantages of this system are not counterbalanced by many evils, and whether it does not tend to beget, in the minds of a large portion of our countrymen, a spirit of discontent and jealousy, dangerous to the stability of the Union."

These are the sentiments of the President regarding the law which we are now called on to adopt extraordinary means of carrying it into execution.

As I consider this is a most important point; as I consider it the true means of removing the difficulty now involved in the question, I have not only adverted to the annual message of the President as showing the views of the administration, and their remedy for the difficulty in the south, but I would now beg leave to read from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

[Here Mr. Brown read an extract from the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the reduction of the duties.]

Thus we have the direct subjection of the present administration, that this is the most appropriate remedy. It is the one which was first suggested at the opening of the session, and I believe it is calculated to achieve all the great objects so much to be desired, all which it is necessary to achieve, and that without endangering the republic.

What is the extraordinary spectacle, I would remark, which the American public now exhibits to the world? A republic which has heretofore boasted of its freedom—a republic which has heretofore pursued the "even and peaceful tenor of its way"—a republic which had been found competent to all the legitimate purposes of government without slaughtering its citizens, and which, with very few exceptions, has gone on peacefully for fifty years. We present the extraordinary spectacle of calling on the administration and the executive branch of the Government to enforce a law against a portion of our fellow citizens to compel them to contribute so much money to the revenue, which it is acknowledged is six millions annually more than is requisite for the wants of the General Government. A removal of that burden would remove all difficulty with the State of South Carolina. Even a partial removal of it—a mitigation of it, would make the tariff system more acceptable to the people, without a total abandonment of the principles; I speak in reference to the views and prevailing sentiments of that portion of the people I represent.

If, on a failure of all these means, it shall be found necessary to use force to execute the laws, let it be used. I am not prepared to say that the emergency cannot arise; but I do say, that before law of this kind is to be executed—before the peace of the Union is to be disturbed, there ought to be a reference to the justice, to the wisdom of Congress—to weigh, to examine the provisions of that law, and solemnly to pause and reflect, before proceeding to put it in force by military power.

I beg leave, said Mr. B., to advert to what the President of the United States has said in his message to Congress, and I do it because this is the first remedy which the President recommended to Congress at the opening of the present session. I cannot doubt, that if the Executive wishes were consulted, he would, and decidedly, give the preference to a peaceful settlement of the difficulties by Congress. I do not mean to say that his preference should influence our legislation, but it ought to have weight with us.

Speaking of the extinguishment of the public debt the President goes on to remark:

"The final removal of this great burthen from our resources, affords the means of further provision for all the objects of general welfare and public defence, which the Constitution authorizes, and presents the occasion for such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for them. From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that, after the present year, such a reduction may be made to a considerable extent; and the subject is earnestly recommended to the consideration of Congress, in the hope that the combined wisdom of the representatives of the people will devise such means of effecting that salutary object, as may remove those burdens which shall be found to fall unequally upon any, and as may promote all the great interests of the community."

Again, in another part of the message, the President remarks:

"That manufactures, adequate to the supply of our domestic consumption, would in the abstract, be beneficial to our country, there is no reason to doubt; and, to effect their establishment, there is perhaps no American citizen who would not for a while be willing to pay a higher price for them. But, for this purpose, it is presumed that a Tariff of high duties, designed for perpetual protection, has entered into the minds of but few of our statesmen.

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Sir, it does appear to me a powerful

agent of the United States should yield to go this and disastrous resolution: for every rash requirement of a State—far from it; but he did intend to say that whenever any of those great primary and leading interests made just remonstrance against an obvious oppression, it was our duty, in the true federative spirit of our Government, to forbear; otherwise, the Government must effectually change its character. The West has her primary interests and sensibilities in reference to the great land question, and he, (Mr. B.) would always be disposed to do ample justice to her as well as to every other section of this country. He would not feel power and forget right. New York has great interests in a commercial and manufacturing way: he, therefore, would do nothing that would trample them down. He would let them be free as they are, and give them all the privileges they require. With regard to the manufacturing interests of the country, he believed that the Constitution did not tax the interests of one portion of the people to benefit another. He would bear and forbear. And, as to a specific measure for the reduction of the revenue, he declared that he was not one of those who would give a deadly blow to the manufacturing interests, by a thorough and too rapid reduction to the revenue point. He would do it gradually, in that spirit of forbearance, which is due to the whole Union. Having glanced at the peculiar interests of the West and North, he would now advert to those of the Southern States.

Their interests consist in producing as much as possible—selling at the highest prices, and buying as low as possible. But that natural course of things had been interrupted by the Government of the United States for many years past. But he did not subscribe to that doctrine which is maintained by some, that there are not essential interests common to a large portion of the U. States. He believed every section of the Union, north, south, east, and west, were inseparably connected. There was no such thing as an adverse interest. It was true that an artificial state of things had grown up.

There was no difference between the great natural interests which God and nature had given us; if there was any difference, it arose from an unjust dread of legislation. Unjust legislation had produced it, and not the diversity of soil, habits, and pursuits. The true doctrine was, extend equal protection to all in their various habits and pursuits, and leave the path free for a generous and beneficial competition of all.

We find at that moment, a large body of men in Connecticut, whose patriotism I do not call into question, far be it from me to do so—a powerful, talented and respectable body of men, even at the darkest periods of that war, voting against giving men and money to carry on the war. Great Britain had trampled on our commercial rights—had insulted us on the high seas for six years before war was declared. Notwithstanding all this, we found a powerful body who said that no arm or money ought to be voted to the Government. Now, if that spirit of forbearance, great as it was, could be shown to an enemy whose cry was, *Delenda est Cartago*—if that spirit could be exercised *bello flagrante*—certainly some little patience is due to our brethren of the south. Surely some forbearance ought to be shown to our own countrymen. If there were many at that time who thought the sword should not be unsheathed against those who would trample us under foot, it is to be supposed that we are now to plunge it into our fellow-citizens without some little examination into their cause?

I wish to be distinctly understood on one point. I do not intend to justify S. Carolina; I am not her advocate, but she has a right to have justice done her. I do believe, however, that this question may be settled; and that by acting in a spirit of conciliation—a spirit not only due to her, but the vast portions of the north and south, the question might be put at rest. As regards the Union of these States, there is not a member in the Senate, and I trust I shall not be considered egotistical when I say that there is not, in the whole Union, one soul and heart more dearly devoted to it than my humble self. I believe that all the advantages of liberty, and of a free government, are at issue in this matter, and it is for that reason I urge a pacific course.

Even the Greenvilles and the Norths, arrogant as they were, even they brought forward their measures—even they repudiated some of their odious laws to satisfy the desires of the colonies. And shall it be said there is now a spirit more inexorable, more inaccessible to the voice of reason than that which prevailed under the bayonet? What is all probability, would have been the consequence? He believed there would have been bloodshed, and that the consequence would have been a dissolution of the Union; and that the prospect of a free government would have been destroyed; that all the States of the Union would have become separate governments, and civil war would have resulted. The calamitous consequences which would result from a dismemberment of the confederacy, none could doubt. Each of the great divisions seeking to strengthen themselves against the aggressions of the other, would give large powers to their executive authorities, which would most probably terminate in the establishment of a military despotism in each.

Proud as he was of the achievements which had been performed under the star spangled banner—proud as he was of the stars and stripes which have fluttered in every sea and every clime; anxious as he was for the glory of the country; yet God forbid that those stripes and stars which had heretofore been the rallying point of heroism, should now float over the mangled corpses of our bleeding countrymen.

God forbid that our country should undergo this and disastrous resolution: for he believed, whenever that should take place, not only the liberties of this country, but the best and brightest hopes of the civilized world, would be destroyed forever.

Taliacott Operation.—A fortnight ago Mr. Morris, surgeon, of Rochdale, performed the Taliacott operation (for a new nose) upon Benjamin Wilson, of Zaca, in the same place; the patient is now doing very well, and will evidently look much better for his new member. Mr. Morris, formed the new nose from integuments covering the forehead.

STULTZ.—The celebrated tailor, Stultz, died at Arles, in the South of France, on an estate lately bought by him for £103,000. His property besides this exceeds £400,000.

[Stultz was the very Prince of European tailors. He would not condescend to cut a coat or make a pair of breeches, for any but the nobility or those who brought letters of introduction and recommendation from persons of distinction, as individuals of decided fashion. It was rare thing for any American citizen to be able to show letters from sources high enough to afford him an opportunity to have his legs and shoulders measured by this famous knight of the thimble.]

Boston Sentinel.

Mammoth Boy.—Mr. Jonathan Francis, living in Eagle township, Hocking county, (Ohio) has a son that weighed, in the fore part of December, at the age of 11 years and 9 months, one hundred and ninety-seven pounds. Mr. Francis, the father of this boy, weighs three hundred and forty-five.

A family in Parliament.—Mr. O'Connell enters the House of Commons at the head of a phalanx of six of his own relations. Maurice O'Connell, his eldest son, member for Tralee; Morgan O'Connell his second son, member for the county of Meath; John O'Connell, his third son, for Youghal; Christopher Fitzsimmons, his son in law, member for the county of Dublin, W. F. Finn, his brother in law, member for the county of Kilkenny; and Morgan John O'Connell, his nephew who will take his place from the county of Kerry.

HUNTING EXPLOITS.

Putnam's well known adventure in the wolf's den, has suggested a record of the following, which appeared in the last number of the Western Monthly Magazine. They are pronounced authentic.

N. Y. Paper.

"Many years ago, a Frenchman, with his son, was hunting in a part of Missouri, distant about forty miles from St. Louis. Having wounded a large bear, the animal took refuge in a cave, the aperture leading into which, was so small as barely to admit its passage. The hunter, leaving his son without, instantly prepared to follow, and with some difficulty drew his bow through the narrow entrance. Having reached the interior of the cave, he discharged his piece with so true an aim as to inflict a mortal wound upon the bear. The latter rushed forward, and passing the man, attempted to escape from the cave, but on reaching the narrowest part of the passage, through which it had entered with some difficulty, the strength of the animal failed, and it expired. The entrance to the cave was now completely closed by the carcass of the animal. The boy on the outside heard his father scream for assistance, and attempted to drag out the bear, but found his strength insufficient.

After many unavailing efforts, he became much terrified, and mounted his father's horse with the determination of seeking assistance. There was no road through the wilderness, but the sagacious horse, taking the direction to St. Louis, carried the alarmed youth to that place, where a party was soon raised and despatched to the relief of the hunter. But they searched in vain for the place of his captivity. From some cause not now recollectable, the trace of the horse was obliterated, and the boy in his agitation, had so far forgotten the landmarks as to be totally unable to lead them to the spot. They returned after a weary and unsuccessful search; the hunter was heard of no more, and no doubt remained of his having perished miserably in the cave. Some years afterwards, the aperture of the cavern was discovered in a spot so hidden and so difficult of access, as to have escaped the notice of those who had passed near it. Near the mouth was found the skeleton of the bear and within the cave, that of the Frenchman, with his gun and equipments, all apparently in the same condition as when he died. That he should have perished of hunger, from mere inability to effect his escape by removing the body of the bear, seems improbable because supposing him to have been unable by main strength to effect this object, it would have cost him but little labor to have cut up and removed the animal by piecemeal. It is most likely either that he was suffocated, or that he had received some injury, which disabled him from exertion. The cave bears a name which commemorates the event.

The other circumstances to which we

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Minded, occurred in Monroe county, in Illinois. There are in many parts of this country, singular depressions or basins, which the inhabitants call sink-holes. They are sometimes very deep, circular or at the top, with steep sides meeting in a point at the bottom, precisely in the shape of a funnel. At the bottom of one of these, a party of hunters discovered the den of a she-wolf, and ascertained that it contained a litter of whelps. For the purpose of destroying the latter, they assembled at the place. On examining the entrance to the den, it was found to be perpendicular, and so narrow as to render it impossible or very difficult for man to enter; and as a notion prevails among the hunters, that the female wolf only visits her young at night, it was proposed to send in a boy to destroy the whelps. A fine, courageous boy, armed with a knife, was accordingly thrust into the cavern, where, to his surprise, he found himself in the company of the she-wolf, whose glistening eye-balls, sharp teeth, and snarly voice, sufficiently announced her presence. The boy retreated towards the entrance, and called to his friends, to inform them that the old wolf was there. The men told him that he was mistaken; that the old wolf never staid with her young in day-light, and advised him to go boldly up to the den, and destroy the litter. The boy, thinking that the darkness of the cave might have deceived him, returned, advanced boldly and laid his hand upon the she-wolf, who sprang upon him, and bit him very severely, before he could effect his retreat, and would probably have killed him, had he not defended himself with resolution. One or two of the men now succeeded in effecting an entrance, torches were introduced, the wolf shot, and her offspring destroyed.

THE CONVENTION OF S. C.

Monday, March 11, 1833.

Pursuant to a Proclamation of the President of the Convention, issued on the 13th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three, the Convention of the People of South Carolina re-assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives in the Town of Columbia, on this day at Meridian.

After Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ware, the roll was called, after which the President addressed the Convention explaining the objects of the meeting. He mentioned in concluding, that as another Governor had been chosen since his appointment, he would, after submitting to them the following correspondence, resign his office into their hands.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, March 11, 1833.
To JAMES HAMILTON, Jun. Esq., Pres-
ident of the Convention of the People of
South Carolina:
Sir—herewith transmit you a letter
which I have received from the Hon. Ben-
jamin Watkins Leigh, Commissioner from
the State of Virginia, which, together with
the Correspondence in relation to Mr.
Leigh's Mission, and the Resolutions of
Virginia, of which he is the bearer, you
are requested to lay before the Assembly
over which you preside.

I am very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT Y. HAYNE.

Columbia, March 11th, 1833.
Sir—Having, at our first interview, presented to you the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia of the 20th January last, on the subject of federal relations, I have now to request your Excellency to lay these resolutions before the Convention of the people of South Carolina, which, at my instance, has been re-assembled for the purpose of considering them.

The General Assembly of Virginia has expressed in its own language, its sentiments concerning the unhappy controversy between the State of South Carolina and the Federal Government, and its motives, its views and object, in making this intercession. In these respects, therefore, the commissioner it has thought proper to despatch to South Carolina, can have nothing to add, and nothing even to explain.—The duty presented to him is simple and precise. He is instructed to communicate the preamble and resolutions to the proper authorities of this State, and "to give them such direction as in his judgment may be best calculated to promote the objects which the Legislature of Virginia has in view;" and this part of his duty he has already, by the prompt and cordial compliance of those authorities, had the happiness to accomplish, to the entire satisfaction (as he has reason to believe) of the Legislature of Virginia. And he is further instructed and "authorized to express to the public authorities and people of this our sister State, the sincere good will of the Legislature and people of Virginia towards their sister State, and their anxious solicitude that the kind and respectful representations they have addressed to her, may lead to an accommodation of the differences between this State and the General Government."

Virginia is animated with an ardent and devoted attachment to the Union of the States; and to the rights of the several States that compose the Union: and if similarity of situation and of interests naturally induce her to sympathize with, and share in, whatever affects the prosperity and happiness of South Carolina and the other Southern States, she knows how to reconcile this sentiment with her affection and duty towards each & every other State, severally, and towards the United States. She is most solicitous, to maintain and preserve our present institutions, which, though they partake of imperfection, from which no human institutions can ever be exempt, and notwithstanding some instances of mal-administration or error in which all governments are liable, are

yet, as she confidently believes, the happy frame of polity that is now or ever has been enjoyed by any people—to maintain and preserve the whole, and every part of these institutions, in full vigor and purity; to uphold the Union, and the States; to maintain the Federal Government in all its just powers, administered according to the pure principles of the constitution without the least departure from the limitations prescribed by the compact, fairly understood, and the State governments in all their rights and authority, as absolutely necessary to the good government and happiness of their respective citizens.—Consolidation and disunion are alike abhorrent from her affections and her judgment, the one involving, at the least, a forfeiture of the manifold advantages and blessings so long and so generally felt and acknowledged to have been derived from the Union; and the other having an apparent, perhaps inevitable, tendency to military despotism. And she is apprehensive—for reasons too obvious to need particular mention—that in case any differences between the federal government and the States, shall ever be brought to the arbitration of force, the result, let it be what it may, must effect such a change in our existing institutions as cannot but be evil, since it would be a change from those forms of government which we have experienced to be good, and under which we have certainly been, in the main, free, prosperous, contented and happy. Therefore, in the present controversy between the federal government and the State of South Carolina, she deprecates any resort to force by either, and is sanguine in the hope that, with proper moderation and forbearance on both sides, this controversy may be adjusted (as all our controversies hitherto have been) by the influence of truth, reason and justice.

The Report and Ordinance were as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred, the communication of the Honorable B. W. Leigh, Commissioner from the State of Virginia, and all other matters connected with the subject, and the course which should be pursued by the Convention at the present important crisis of our political affairs, beg leave to

REPORT

That they have had under consideration, the act passed at the late session of Congress to modify "the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties upon imports;" and have duly deliberated on the course which it becomes the people of South Carolina to pursue at this interesting crisis in our political affairs. It is now upwards of ten years since the people and constituted authorities of this State, took ground against the protecting system, as "unconstitutional, oppressive, and unjust" and solemnly declared in language which was then cordially responded to by the other Southern States, that it never could be submitted to "as the settled policy of the country." After remonstrating for years against this system in vain, and making every possible effort to produce a redress of this grievance by invoking the protection of the constitution, and by appealing to the justice of our Brethren, we saw during the session of Congress, which ended in July last, a modification effected avowedly as the final adjustment of the Tariff, to take effect after the complete extinguishment of the public debt, by which the protecting system could only be considered as riveted upon the country forever. Believing that under these circumstances, there were no hopes of any further reduction of the duties from the ordinary action of the federal government; and convinced that under the operation of this system the labor and capital of the plantation states must be forever tributary to the manufacturing states, and that we should in effect be reduced to a condition of colonial vassalage, South Carolina felt herself constrained, by a just regard for her own rights and interests, by her love of liberty and her devotion to the Constitution, to interpose in her sovereign capacity for the purpose of arresting the progress of the evil, and maintaining, within her own limits, the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to her as a sovereign state. Ardently attached to the union of the States, without which the Union itself would cease to be a blessing; and well convinced that the regulation of the whole labour and capital of this vast confederacy by a great central Government must lead inevitably to the total destruction of our free institutions, they did not hesitate to throw themselves fearlessly into the breach, to arrest the torrent of usurpation which was sweeping before it all that was truly valuable in our political system.

The effect of this interposition, if it has not equalled our wishes, has been beyond what existing circumstances would have authorized us to expect. The spectacle of a single State, unaided and alone, standing up for her rights—influenced by no other motive than a sincere desire to maintain the public liberty and bring about a salutary reform in the administration of the Government, has roused the attention of the whole country, and has caused me to pause and reflect, who have heretofore seemed madly bent on the consummation of a scheme of policy absolutely fatal to the liberty of the people, and the prosperity of a large portion of the Union.—Through reviled and slandered by those whose pecuniary or political interests stood in the way of a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy—deserted by many to whom she had a right to look for support and support, and threatened with violence from abroad, and convulsions within, South Carolina, conscious of the rectitude of her intentions and the justice of her cause, has stood unshaken; firmly resolved to maintain her liberties, or perish in the conflict. The result has been a beneficial modification of the Tariff of 1832, even before the time appointed for that act to go into effect; and within a few months after its enactment accompanied by a provision for a gradual reduction of the duties to the revenue standard. Though the reduction provided for by the Bill, which has just passed, is neither in its amount or of the time when it is to go into effect, such as the South had a right to require; yet such an approach has been made towards the true principles on which the duties on imports ought to be adjusted under our system, that the People of South Carolina are

willing, so far as to yield to the measure, as to agree that their Ordinance shall henceforth be considered as having no force or effect. Unequal and oppressive acts of raising revenue by duties upon imports, must be upon the Agricultural States, which furnish more than two-thirds of the domestic exports of the United States; yet South Carolina always has been, and still is willing to make large sacrifices to the peace and harmony of the Union. Though she believes that the protecting system is founded in the assumption of powers not granted by the Constitution to the Federal Government, yet she has never insisted on such an immediate reduction of the duties as should involve the manufacturers in ruin. That a reduction to the lowest amount necessary to supply the wants of the Government, might be safely effected in four or five years, cannot, in our estimation, admit of reasonable doubt; still, in a great struggle for principles, South Carolina would disdain to cavil about a small amount of duties, and a few years more or less in effecting the adjustment, provided only she can secure substantial justice, and obtain a distinct recognition of the principle for which she has so long contended.—Among the provisions of the new Bill, which recommend it to our acceptance, is the establishment of a system of *ad valorem duties*; and the entire abandonment of the specific duties, and the *minimums*. Tyrannical provisions, by which duties rated nominally at 25 per cent., were in many cases raised to upwards of 100 per cent., and by which the coarse and cheap articles, used by the poor, were taxed much higher than the expensive articles used by the rich; an unjust and odious regulation, against which we have constantly protested in the most earnest terms. The reduction before the expiration of the present year of one tenth part of the duties on all articles "exceeding twenty per cent. on the value thereof" (embracing the entire mass of the protected articles) and a gradual reduction thereafter, on such articles, down to 20 per cent. (the duties upon which, under the tariff of 1832, range from 30 to upwards of 100 per cent., and average upwards of 50 per cent.) are great and manifest ameliorations of the system, to the benefit of which we cannot be insensible. But great as must be the advantages of these reductions, they are small in comparison with the distinct recognition, in the new Bill, of two great principles which we deem of inestimable value—that the *duties shall eventually be brought down to the revenue standard*, even if it shall be found necessary to reduce the duties on the protected articles below 20 per cent., and that no more money shall be raised than shall be necessary to an economical administration of the Government.

These provisions embody the great principles in reference to this subject for which South Carolina has so long and so earnestly contended, and if the pledge therein contained shall be fulfilled in good faith, they must, in their operation, arrest the abuses which have grown out of the unauthorized appropriations of the public money. We should consider the reduction of the revenue to the amount "necessary to the economical administration of the government," as one of the happiest reforms which could possibly take place in the practical operation of the system; as it will arrest the progress of corruption; limit the exercise of executive patronage and power—restore the independence of the states, and put an end to all these questions of disputed power, against which we have constantly protested. It is this aspect of the question which has reconciled us to the provisions the new bill (certainly not free from objections) which provide for the introduction of linens, silks, worsted and a number of other articles free of duty. The reduction of revenue which will thereby be effected, and the beneficial influence of a free trade, in several of these articles which are almost exclusively purchased by the agricultural staples of the Southern States, and which will furnish an advantageous exchange for these productions, to the amount of severals millions of dollars annually, are considerations not to be overlooked. Nor can we be insensible to the benefits to be derived from the united efforts of the whole South, aided by other states having interests identified with our own in bringing about the late adjustment of the tariff, promising, we trust, for the future, that union of sentiment, and concert in action, which are necessary to secure the rights and interests of the Southern States. On the whole, in whatever aspect the question is contemplated, your committee find in the late modification of the tariff, cause for congratulation and triumph. If we have not yet succeeded in the complete establishment of the great principles of free trade and constitutional liberty, such progress has been made towards the accomplishment of the former, as must serve to rekindle our hopes, and to excite us to fresh exertions in the glorious work of reform in which we are engaged. Influenced by these views, the committee is satisfied that it would not comport with the liberal feelings of the people of South Carolina; nor be consistent with the sincere desire by which they have always been animated, not only to live in harmony with their brethren, but to preserve the Union of the States, could they hesitate under existing circumstances in recommending that the ordinance of Nullification, and the acts of the Legislature consequent theron, be henceforth held and deemed of no force and effect. And they recommend the following ordinance.

ORDINANCE.
Whereas, the Congress of the United States, by an act recently passed, has made such a reduction and modification of the duties upon foreign imports, as amounts substantially to an ultimate reduction of the duties to the revenue standard; and

that no higher duties shall be laid than may be necessary to defray the economical expenditures of the Government.

It is therefore Ordained and Declared, That the Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to Nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States, purporting to be laws laying duties on the importation of foreign commodities," and all acts passed in pursuance thereof, be henceforth deemed and held to have no force or effect; provided that the act entitled "an act further to alter and amend the military laws of this State," passed on the 20th day of December, 1832, shall remain in force until it shall be repealed or modified by the Legislature.

Done at Columbia, the 11th day of March, 1833.

B. W. LEIGH.
To his Excellency Robert Y. Hayne Governor of South Carolina.

From the Richmond Whig,
THE RALLYING POINT.

It seems very evident to us, and has appeared since the Proclamations; that there must be a new organization of parties in this country on the basis of fundamental principle and the true construction of the Federal Constitution. It is not material to enquire, or even to know, how far it has come to pass; but the fact itself is beyond dispute, that the Federal Government is now administered on Federal principles; that Federal councils predominate at Washington; that the Proclamations embodying a number of dogmas covering the whole ground of dispute between the Republican and Federal parties, is transcendently and peerlessly Federal, and the "Force Bill," the progeny of those doctrines, is worthy of its parentage, and more odious and abominable than the Alien and Sedition Laws themselves. Whether Gen. Jackson was duped into sanctioning these ultra doctrines, which annihilate the sovereignty of the States—the lives, liberty, and property of the free citizens of this Republic, entirely at the mercy of a man, who is thus clothed with all the attributes of a Despot—and wants but the name of AUTOCRAT to qualify him for the Iron Sceptre. The People of the South have passed a severe but just judgment on the late abominable Proclamation and Message. The principles of that Proclamation and Message have been approved by the Congress; and the Bloody Bill responds to the call contained in them—thus exhibiting (and it is a fatal sign!) that the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government have combined together to trample on the popular rights.

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WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE CAROLINIAN.

FRAT JUSTITIA ROTAT CORTILE.

SALISBURY:

MARCH 25, 1833.

In another column of our paper will be found the proceedings of the Convention of South Carolina, up to Tuesday.

The interest which is manifested in every section of our Country, in the proceedings of that body, has induced us to give them, as late as they have been received, a place in our paper, to the exclusion of other less interesting matter. As we expected, the convention has rescinded the Ordinance, nullifying the Tariff acts of '28 and '32.

What will be done with the "Bill of Blood" we are unable to say...we learn that it has been referred to a select committee.

It would not at all surprise us, were this tyrannical and unbalanced for act, to be declared null and void: one thing is certain, let South Carolina do what she may upon the subject, it will meet with the fate of the Alien and Sedition acts, and its supporters, like the supporters of those obnoxious laws, will, before the expiration of ten years, receive the contempt and the execration of every friend of Liberty.

JESSIE SPEIGHT.

The last Greenback Patriot, is filled with the Circular of this time-serving, office-seeking, man-worshipping Representative of the people of North Carolina, from the pen, it is said, of Amos Kendall, the hireling tool of the Cabinet irresponsible. If any one thing, in this compound of absurdities, could surprise us more than another, it would be its gross perversion of facts. But we are not surprised at any thing which *Jesse Speight* could say, or do. He that could play hypocrite to Gov. Branch, when in office, can well play pauper to his enemies, when he is out of office. In speaking of the modification of the Tariff, he gives Van Buren and Co., all the credit for it, and says that neither did Mr. Clay, nor Mr. Calhoun have any hand in it. Is there no one in his district to expose the wretch, who would barter away the rights of his constituents, while in Congress, and then prevaricate and cant, like he has, to justify his treason? We hope, for the dignity and honor of our State, that there is; North Carolina has long enough been represented by such a Judas.

SHAMEFUL.

The "collared" Editor of the Elizabeth City Advocate, in speaking of some of the Whigs of '33, who have discontinued his servile paper, says: "We prefer remaining in the family of 'Uncle Sam,' as he has fed us with a great deal of the milk of human kindness." Oh we abuse our brethren of the South, he might have said, because we are PAID for doing so.

The proceedings of the Convention of South Carolina, has left us but little room for our own discussion this week. Our readers will excuse us, but little loss for the omission.

We observe that Genl. DANIEL NEWTON, has been nominated as the successor of the re-entrant Governor of Georgia, Mr. Lumpkin. General Newton's sound principles, and sterling integrity qualify him well for the appointment.

WORTH READING.

The Spy in Washington, in a letter to the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer, under date of the 5th March, contains the following, which we recommend to the reader's attention. It will be seen from this, that the vengeance of Jackson is viewed & abused as a TYRANT. Had his Proclamation and last War Message appeared before the late Presidential Election, he certainly would have lost the vote of Georgia. Calhoun is styled here the Jeffersonian of the age. Whatever may have been his former political errors, his successful defence of State Rights has secured for him a fame that will last as long as Liberty dwells in the United States.

After all, Mr. Ritchie, Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, is the most amusing actor in this political drama. We read his paper with a great deal of pleasure. He gives advice to the President, directs the members of Congress, warns the manufacturers, chides the Nullifiers, lectures the Governor of Virginia, scolds the Legislature for talking too much, frets at his brother Editors and concludes, *sous rires*. We can never read his paper, without having forced on our imagination, a spectacled dame of sixty, in the nursery with her unruly grand children, applauding, scolding, laughing and fretting by turns, while the heedless urchins continue their frolics and pranks—the old lady supposing, all the time, that were she not present, they would certainly pull down the house.

Alabama Compositor

Maryland.—In the House of Delegates Mr. Jones submitted the following order, which after several unsuccessful attempts to amend by striking out the name of Henry Clay &c. &c. was adopted:

"Ordered, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to cause the flag of the Union to be hoisted over the Capitol, to morrow at 12 o'clock, M. in honor, and as expressive of our approbation of the patriotic exertions of HENRY CLAY, and those Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, who co-operated with him in effecting a compromise of the Tariff, and in endeavoring to restore harmony to our country."

Halifax Advocate.

A Dear Whistle.—Mr. Blair of the Washington Globe, it is said, was one of the principal agents in procuring Mr. Verplanck to be denounced at Tammany.—When the election for printer came round, Mr. Verplanck, in fair political reciprocitv, voted for Gales & Seaton. This vote turned the scale, and so did Mr. Blair a clear profit of \$10,000. Evening Post.

THE OLD UNION.

The proceedings of Congress upon the "all absorbing object" of the Tariff, and the "Bloody Bill," has prevented us from keeping pace with the numerous State Rights meetings, which have been recently held in the state of democracy. Almost the whole of the old dominion has been in motion, since the promulgation of the new "Republican creed," of Van Buren & Co. The following towns, drake at a late meeting in the county of Middlesex, will serve as a specimen of the spirit which prevails in the Ancient Dominion:

By the President. John Tyler: The firm and inflexible advocate of the Virginia principles.—The old and many stand which he has lately made against the encroachments of Federal power, will be defense of "the true doctrines of the Constitution, merit our warmest approbation."

By the Vice President. The Union of the States, one and indivisible, to be maintained by moderation and constitutional principles.

By E. T. Montague. The individual sovereignties of the several States, the twenty-four pillars upon which the Temple of Liberty rests. Remove them, and the beautiful edifice will fall to the dust.

By Thos. W. Fauntleroy, Esq. John C. Calhoun: The second Jefferson, who has repeated and sustained the great truth that nullification is the rightful remedy.

By Walter Healy, Esq. The Government of the U. S.: The result of a Federal, not a Social compact.

By Capt. Robt. Healy. The United States: Twenty-four independent sovereign States, by entering the Union, have not relinquished the right to judge of infractions of the written compact.

By C. G. Griswold, Esq. State Rights as frittered away by some of our modern State Rights politicians, to the right to petition and remonstrate: what are they? The same which the convicted felon possesses—the right to petition for a reprieve, and to remonstrate again.

By John Chowning, Jr. Esq. Wm. C. Rives, one of our modern State Rights politicians: We grant him the right to petition for a re-election of his seat in the Senate of the U. S., and to remonstrate against being instructed out of it. May he soon have occasion to exercise this right.

By Richard J. Mone. The doctrines of '38 and '39. May they never be forgotten, nor perverted.

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"Estimation of John Forsyth,
AT HOME!"

"A new and alarming difficulty has arisen. The Parasites of Power are endeavoring to smother the flame which has been kindled by restlessness and unabridled ambition.—The fourth and fifth section of the bill to coerce South Carolina, opens the Cherokee country, and enables them to bring up the question of title to the Georgia Gold Mines before the Supreme Court of the United States. Immediately after the passage of this bill, the Cherokee, in due form, gave notice to Gov. Cass, Secretary of War, of their determination *not to progress* in the treaty, which they had made, in a great measure, by compulsion. It is now said and believed, that they will carry up their case, in relation to their lands, to the Supreme Court, and it is the opinion, generally, of sound lawyers, that a decree will be made in their favor. The effect of the Cherokee notice upon the Cabinet has been very great. The War Minister is embarrassed by the new and unexpected position, in which this movement places the Administration.

If the Cherokee persist, and they probably will, unless bought off by a large sum of money, Georgia will then be compelled to respond in the value of the lands she has divided, by lottery, among her citizens; or to resist the decision of the Supreme Court by force and arms.

All this difficulty has arisen out of the passage of a bill which is *a blot* upon our state book,

and which I think was passed upon Congress for the sole purpose of gratifying the bad passions of weak and wicked men."

"We copy the following merited compliment to the bold and fearless Representative of the Morganton district, from the Charleston Mercury. We regret, the necessity which has compelled us to delay the publication of the speech of Mr. Carson, alluded to by the Editor of the Mercury,—we shall take an early opportunity of giving it to our readers:

"The extract from the speech of Mr. Carson, of N. Carolina, against the *Force Bill*, which will be found in *to-morrow's paper*, is creditable, alike, to his understanding and his feelings.

The insult offered to Mr. Calhoun, and to which Mr. Carson averts, are in admirable keeping with that spirit of slavish submission,

on the one hand, and daring usurpation, on the other, which threatens, unless speedily and firmly resisted by the South, to overturn the liberties of these States, or impel them, like the

genius and patriotism of our fathers, and,

which have for nearly half a century so nobly sustained our republican institutions, thus achieving for liberty the mournful yet magnificent triumph of grappling with her foes as she falls, and, ere her voice is hushed in death, of saying to them:

"My life is dear, my soul does yearn."

POSTSCRIPT.

After our paper was in Press, we received the Ordinance of South Carolina, nullifying the "Bloody Bill," together with the report of the Committee, to whom the subject was referred. We also received the report of the Committee upon the subject of the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, and the communication of the Hon. Mr. Leigh, to the Governor of the State of S. Carolina. We have only room for the Ordinance this week; the reports of the committees, we will endeavor to publish in our next.

AN ORDINANCE.

To nullify an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," commonly called the "Force Bill."

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain that the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," approved the 2d day of March, 1833, is unauthorised by the Constitution, and destructive of the

rights and welfare of the State.

By the Vice President. The Union of the States, one and indivisible, to be maintained by moderation and constitutional principles.

By E. T. Montague. The individual sovereignties of the several States, the twenty-four

pillars upon which the Temple of Liberty rests.

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REPORTS.

LAWS OF THE U. S. STATES.
Passed at the second Session of the Twelfth Congress.

No. 17.

An ACT making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For compensation to the President and Vice-President of the U. States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Post Master General, sixty thousand dollars; for clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of State, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars; for clerks, machine, in the Patent Office, five thousand four hundred dollars; for incidental and contingent expenses of the Department of State, including the expense of publishing and distributing the laws, twenty-five thousand dollars; for compiling and printing the Biennial Register, eighteen hundred dollars; to enable the Secretary of State to settle the accounts for preparing and superintending the printing of the revision of the former estimates of the population of the United States, three hundred dollars; for completing the publication of the Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States, to the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated, two thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars; for continuing and incidental expenses of the Patent Office, two thousand one hundred and seventy-five dollars; for the superintendent and watchmen of the northeast executive buildings, eight hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of the buildings, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Comptroller, nineteen thousand one hundred dollars; for compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Comptroller, ten thousand four hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the First Auditor, thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Second Auditor, seventeen thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Third Auditor, twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Fourth Auditor, seventeen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, twenty thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Paymaster General, four thousand six hundred dollars; for compensation to the Commissioner of General Purchases, four thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adj-

tant General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, one thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of subsistence, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of the several offices of the Treasury Department, the following several sums, viz:

For the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, including advertising and extra copying, and the sum of one thousand dollars applied from this fund for clerk hire and other expenses incident to the issuing of revolutionary bounty land scrip, six thousand dollars; for the office of the First Comptroller, including expenses for printing, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for the office of the Second Comptroller, one thousand dollars; for the office of the Third Auditor, one thousand dollars; for the office of the Fourth Auditor, one thousand dollars; for the office of the Fifth Auditor, one thousand dollars; for the office of the Treasury of the United States, seven hundred dollars; for the office of the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars; for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, ten thousand dollars; for printing, parchment, and other expenses of the General Land Office, during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, expended above the amount of the appropriation for such expenditures in that year, three thousand one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and forty cents; for compensation for extra aid, during one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in the issuing military land scrip and patents founded on Virginia military surveys and on private claims; examining and adjusting the accounts of surveyors general; and writing and recording patents for lands sold, four thousand dollars; for compensation to seven Clerks employed in writing and recording patents for lands sold, by the United States, in continuing of the appropriation made for the same object last year, seven thousand dollars; for a deficit of last year's appropriation for the same object for the month of December, four hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents; *Provided*, That no part of the appropriations herein made for the General Land Office, shall be applied or expended, for and on account of a Resolution of the Senate passed the twenty-eighth day of February one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, requiring maps to be prepared designating therein by discriminating colors, the lands sold, the lands granted to the States for internal improvements, donations to individuals, military grants, and private claims confirmed by the Government for the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, twelve hundred dollars; for translations, and transmitting passports and sea letters, three hundred dollars; for stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, one thousand three hundred dollars; for compensation of superintendent and watchmen of the southeast executive building, eight hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said building, including fuel, labor, oil, repairs of buildings, engines, and improvement of the grounds, three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the two Assistant Postmasters General, five thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Postmaster General, forty-one thousand one hundred dollars; for additional clerkship in the Post Office Department during the years one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, beyond the annual appropriation, thirty-four thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of War, three thousand dollars; for books, maps, and plans, for the War department, one thousand dollars; for additional or temporary clerk hire during the years eighteen hundred and thirty-two, and eighteen hundred and thirty-three, in order to carry into effect the act of seventh of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, granting revolutionary pensions, twenty-four thousand and thirty-nine dollars; for printing, stationary, rent, and expenses of procuring revolutionary records, arising under the act aforesaid, five thousand dollars; for additional Clerk hire, messengers, stationary, printing, and other contingencies of the Pension Office for the present year, four thousand dollars. And a Commissioner of Pensions shall be appointed by the President and Senate, who shall receive a salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, which is hereby appropriated. He shall execute, under the direction of the Secretary of War, such duties in relation to the various pension laws, as may be prescribed by the President of the United States, and he shall also have the privilege of franking; but this provision shall only continue until the expiration of the next Congress; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, twenty thousand five hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Paymaster General, four thousand six hundred dollars; for compensation to the Commissioner of General Purchases, four thousand two hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messengers in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerks and messenger in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adju-

tant General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, three thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of subsistence, two thousand dollars; for compensation to the officers and clerk of the Mint, ten thousand six hundred dollars; for compensation to assistants in the several departments of the Mint and wages of laborers employed in the various operations of the establishment, fifteen thousand dollars; for incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, for allowance for wastage in gold and silver coinage of Mint, thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; for completing the building for the Mint, at Philadelphia, and machinery therefor, eleven thousand dollars; for compensation to the clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, eleven hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of said office, four hundred dollars; for compensation to the clerk in the office of the Quartermaster General, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the Ordinance Office, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars; for contingent expenses of the Michigan Territory, three hundred and fifty dollars; for compensation to the clerks in the office of the Legation, six thousand five hundred dollars; for outfit of the chargé des affaires of the United States to Great Britain, Central America, and Colombia, thirteen thousand five hundred dollars; for contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars; for the salaries of the agents for claims at London and Paris, four thousand dollars; for the expenses of intercourse with the Mediterranean powers, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars; for the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, thirty thousand dollars; for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars; to satisfy a claim presented by His Majesty, the King of Sweden, on account of injuries sustained by subjects of the said Government in the island of St. Bartholomew, by an illegal act of the commanding officer of the United States sloop of war Erie, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, five thousand six hundred and sixty-six cents; to Washington Irving, late Secretary of Legation at London, for an arrearage on account of his services as Charge d'Affaires, &c., one quarter salary, the allowances for his return to the United States, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-five cents; to George W. Stockton Consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres on account of diplomatic services at that place, from the dean of John M. Forbes, till the arrival of Francis Baylies Charge d' Affairs of the United States from the fourteenth June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, four thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars; to John Randolph Clay, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, Connecticut four thousand dollars; for surveying the lands in Illinois to which the Indian title has been extinguished by the treaty with the Potowatamies, twenty thousand dollars; for the purchase of a site and erection of a public ware house in the city of Baltimore, one thousand dollars; for the salaries of Registers and Receivers of the Land Office established in the late Choctaw purchase, Mississippi and for furnishing the offices with the necessary books and stationery, three thousand dollars; for Thomas Douglass attorney of the Florida for professional services three hundred dollars; for the purpose of a site and erection of a Custom House in Newburyport in the State of Massachusetts, fifteen thousand dollars; for the expenses of printing the records in the Supreme Court of the United States, for the sum of one thousand eight hundred and thirty dollars; for the purchase of a site and erection of a public ware house in the city of Baltimore, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, the like sum of three thousand dollars; for surveying the public lands recently purchased from the Indians in the State of Indiana, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,

That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to loan on interest the instruments under the Treaty of indemnity concluded at Paris on the fourth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, between the United States and his Majesty the King of the French, upon a pledge of the Stock of the United Bank of the United States, or to the Bank of the United States, subject nevertheless to be repaid to the public Treasury whenever the Commissioners appointed under the said Treaty shall by their award direct to whomsoever said fund with the accumulated interest shall be distributed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to the Collector Naval Officers, Surveyors, Gunners, Weights and Measures, of the several ports of the United States out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sum as will bear to the said Officers respectively the same compensation in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, according to the impositions of that year as they would have been entitled to receive if the act of the fourteenth July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two had not gone into effect.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,

That the further sum of five thousand dollars be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to carry into effect the provisions of the late Chickasaw Treaty.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,

That the time limited for making observations and returns thereof under the act of fourteenth July one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, to provide for the taking of certain observations preparatory to the adjustment of the Northern Boundary line of the State of Ohio, be and the same is hereby extended until the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; and that for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act aforesaid the sum of six thousand one hundred and ten dollars be appropriated for the purchase of instruments; and the further sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars for the expenses of taking such observations.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,

That so much of the twenty-seventh section of the act approved third of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, as restricts the franking privilege of Members to the period of sixty days before and after each session, be and the same hereby repealed, and it shall be lawful for the said privilege to be exercised by each Member of Congress from the period of sixty days before he takes his seat in Congress until the meeting of the next Congress, and that said privilege shall be extended to members of the present Congress until the next session.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
H. L. WHITE,
President of the Senate pro tempore,
Approved, March 2, 1833.

ANDREW JACKSON.

AN ELECTION
WILL be opened and held at the Court House in Salisbury on Monday the 9th day of April next (being Easter Monday) to elect Seven suitable persons to serve as Wardens of the Poor in Rowan County for the next three years ensuing. All persons are entitled to vote, who are qualified voters for Commoners to the Legislature of N. C. I. said Court.

F. SLATER, Sheriff,
Salisbury, March 2, 1833.